THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1770. THE NUMBER 226.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

At a Court of Directors, appointed by the Act of Aſſembly, for eſtabliſhing an HOSPITAL *for the Reception of Ideots, Lunatics, and Perſons of inſane Mind, held at the Capitol the 10th Day of* July, 1770.

ORDERED, that PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN RANDOLPH, ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, JOHN BLAIR, jun. and THOMAS EVERARD, Eſquires, be appointed a Committee to agree on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and to adverti ſe the building thereof; as alſo to receive Propoſals for that Purpoſe of the ſeveral Undertakers, and to make report of their Proceedings to the next Court. JACOB BRUCE, C. C. D.

THE Committee appointed have, in Purſuance of the above Order, agreed on a Plan for the HOSPITAL, and are ready to treat with all Undertakers, who may incline to engage in the Work. It is to be a large, commodious Brick Building, and to be erected in or as near the City of *Williamsburg* as conveniently may be.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 13.

THE modern diſcoveries in electricity have opened a new ſcene in nature, and a much more extenſive one than could have been imagined. They have ſhewed us a near relation between electricity and lightning, of which former ages had not the leaſt ſuſpicion. It is now inconteſtably proved, that the matter in both theſe caſes is the ſame, that it is governed in its operation by the ſame laws, and that it is productive of effects, the ſame in kind, and differing only in degree. Electricity then is *artificial* lightning. By this diſcovery we are enabled to make experiments upon lightning, and to examine the manner of its acting, as often as we pleaſe, and without any danger. And we may now aſſert for truth, what twenty years ago would have been perfectly incredible, that this tremendous meteor, which has been the terror of all ages, is in a great meaſure ſubjected to human power. Its violence cannot, indeed, be reſiſted, but its courſe may be averted.

From numerous experiments made upon the electrical fire, or *artificial* lightning, compared with obſervations of the effects of *natural* lightning, it appears that different bodies are more or leſs perfect *conductors* of it. It is well known, that trees are frequently ſhivered by lightning, and that wooden buildings are ſhattered, and ſometimes ſet on fire, by it; and the higher theſe are, that is, the nearer the clouds, ſo much the more are they expoſed to theſe injuries. The maſts of veſſels, and ſteeples are moſt frequently ſtruck. The bricks of chimneys, and the ſtones in our buildings are often driven out of their places. Animals are ſtunned, or killed, according to the force of the ſtroke. But metals are not hurt by it, unleſs they are thin or ſlender, and then they are ſometimes melted a little. And it is obſervable, that when buildings have been ſtruck, wherever there has been a quantity of metal to conduct the lightning, there the contiguous parts of the buildings remained unhurt; but where the metal ended, there the other materials were torn and ſhattered. Accidents of theſe kinds are ſo frequent, that not a ſummer paſſes without ſome or other of them; and we have had two recent inſtances, in the ſteeples of Hampton and Waltham, of which the newſpapers have given an account.

From the foregoing particulars it appears, that metals are the beſt *conductors* of the electric fire; and that wood, bricks, ſtones and animal bodies are ill qualified to be conductors of it. And all this is fully confirmed by the experiments of electricity, which ſhow, that the electric fire is moſt ſtrongly attracted by metals; that it ſeeks them in preference to all other bodies; that when it can find a ſufficient quantity of metal to conduct or convey it, it paſſes along without doing any injury to that or the neighbouring bodies; and that its deſtructive force is only perceived, when there is a failure of metal to conduct it.

Theſe obſervations have ſuggeſted a method of preſerving our perſons and properties from the fatal effects of this violent meteor; for which the world is indebted to the happy genius of our illuſtrious countryman, Dr. FRANKLIN. Agreeable to the foregoing principles, if a continued line of any metal (iron, for inſtance) of a ſufficient thickneſs, be formed, reaching from above the higheſt part of a building, down to the ground, the lightning which might fall on that building will flow in a ſilent innocuous ſtream through the body of the metal, without injury to the building or the perſons in it. And it will flow the more readily, if the metal end at the top in ſharp points, rather than in a flat ſurface, or a knob.

'Tis a great pity that this admirable invention, ſo ſimple in its preparation, ſo beneficial in its conſequences, and in different countries, ſhould not be univerſally adopted. No objections of a philoſophic kind have been made to it, that are worth mentioning. What has hindered its being brought into common uſe, has rather been religious ſcruples. Many perſons have conſidered thunder and lightning as tokens of the Divine diſpleaſure, and inſtruments of Divine juſtice; and in conſequence look upon it as a degree of impiety to endeavour to prevent them from doing their full execution. But theſe ſcruples, I humbly conceive, are founded on miſapprehenſions of the method in which Divine Providence has thought fit to govern the material world; which is, not by immediate, extraordinary interpoſitions of power, but by ſtated, general laws. Rain, ſnow, hail, ſtormy winds, heat and cold, are as truly inſtruments in the hand of GOD for carrying on the purpoſes of his providence, as thunder and lightning are; and theſe latter are as ſalutary and as neceſſary to the well-being of the world as the former; and if it be not only allowable but a duty, to make uſe of the beſt means that GOD has put into our hands, to ſecure ourſelves from the hurtful or dangerous effects of any of the former, it muſt for the ſame reaſon be equally ſo in reſpect of the latter. If a ſtream of lightning fall on a building furniſhed with pointed iron rods, as above deſcribed, it is as much the will of GOD that it ſhould follow the courſe of the iron without injuring the reſt of the building, as that, when it falls on a common wooden building, it ſhould tear and ſplit the boards, or ſet them on fire. And how conſiſtently perſons can have ſcruples of conſcience about *preventing* a building being ſet on fire by lightning, and yet can exert their utmoſt endeavours to *extinguiſh* a fire kindled, as they ſuppoſe, by the immediate hand of GOD, I leave them to explain as they are able.

J. WINTHROP.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE *of* June 9, 1770.

The murder of the two unfortunate Gentlemen, Meſſieurs Venables and Rogers, having been ſo variouſly mitrepreſented to the public, Mr. John Nixon, of Mile-End, has ſent us the following account of the facts, which is the beſt that can be given, except by thoſe inhuman and daring ſavages who committed the ſame.

ABOUT ten o'clock on Sunday evening, the 27th of *May* laſt, the above Gentlemen, on their return home, were attacked near the front of my houſe, in a very public foot path, leading to Stepney, Ratcliff Croſs, Limehouſe, Poplar, and Blackwall; at which time I was in a parlour behind my ſhop, and heard perſons in very high diſpute, but could not diſtinguiſh any word articulately, and ſuppoſed (as often happens) that it was only a quarrel, and not an attempt to rob or murder. Juſt before this horrid fact, two Gentlemen in the neighbourhood went by my door home, and in about eight or ten minutes after my wife ſhut the door, the piſtols were fired off, which ſeemed to me, who was in the parlour, as if two ſevere blows were ſtruck againſt my ſhop door almoſt together; immediately after which, I heard ſeveral perſons run very faſt in the foot path cloſe to my houſe: My wife went into the ſhop, and ſtood up at the light over the door, but could not ſee any one, the night being cloudy: Soon after which, I fired from the parlour window (as I generally do when I hear a great noiſe to ſhew any perſon, who may have bad intentions, that I am provided with arms) but knew of no murder having been committed till the next morning about ſeven o'clock: An act ſo daring in itſelf, in the midſt of a neighbourhood, where the villains muſt have ſeen lights from two windows before the place they committed the bloody deed, and from my ſhop door, as alſo from my parlour window, ſituate beſide the horſe and coach road (only a very ſmall garden between) where I believe they were waiting for their prey, certainly merits the attention of the legiſlature. A ſervant in my houſe ſays, that being below in the kitchen, ſhe heard a great noiſe, by perſons on the ſteps at the door, but could not diſtinguiſh what they ſaid. By this it muſt ſeem, that the unfortunate Gentlemen were dragged to the place where they were murdered. It has been reported, that two or three days before this accident my houſe was attacked, but this I think groundleſs.

NEWBERN, *Auguſt* 3.

A FEW weeks ago, we publiſhed an account from Beaufort county, of the murder of Mr. Henry Ormond, by his own ſlaves; ſince which we have received a true account of that tragical affair, which has been diſcovered by the confeſſion of one of the ſlaves in the conſpiracy: Five of them conſpired againſt their maſter, and on the Sunday night he was ſaid to have rode from home in queſt of one of his ſlaves who was miſſing, the conſpirators, after their maſter was a bed, went up to his room, and with an handkerchief attempted to ſtrangle him, which they thought they had effected, but in a little time after they had left him, he recovered, and began to ſtir, on hearing which they went up again, and told him he muſt die, and that before they left the room; he begged very earneſtly for his life, but one of them, his houſe wench, told him it was in vain, that as he had no mercy on them, he could expect none himſelf, and immediately threw him between two feather beds, and all got on him till he was ſtifled to death. They the horſe off: Next day he was found as has been before related. The ſlaves have been tried, two wenches executed, and one burnt at a ſtake, one made his eſcape, and is not yet taken, the other, who made the confeſſion, is ſaved.

Auguſt 10. The public are deſired to beware of counterfeit debentur bills, as many of them are now paſſing among us, and a number of perſons likely to be conſiderable ſufferers by taking them. The bills juſt diſcovered here are the *Five Pounds*, *Three Pounds*, and *Forty Shillings*. There is the moſt exact ſimilitude in the face of the bills, ſo as even to deceive the ſigners themſelves, but upon examination, the names have been engraved on copper plate from a true bill, and ſtruck off with a rolling preſs in the blank part of the bill, where the impreſſion of the plate is very viſible; the ink is ſomewhat yellow, and diſcolours the paper a little, and the ſigners names appear very ſmooth and gloſſy, and very viſibly diſcover the ſtrokes of the graver. In the *Forty Shilling* bill, in the word poſſeſſor, there is an o for an o in the counterfeit, and in the *Five Pound* bills, the diſtances of the blanks between the large flowers to the left hand, vary a little.

In the counterfeits that have been much worn, the impreſſion of the copper plate is not eaſily diſcovered, but by extending a pair of dividers over the ſigners names, and meaſuring the diſtances from any part of them, every counterfeit bill will be exactly the ſame, it being impoſſible for any four men to write their names to ſuch exactneſs.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 20.

We hear from Connecticut, that the tavern keepers throughout that colony, have fixed up a liſt of the names of the New-York importers, in all their public houſes, and have unanimouſly determined not to entertain or afford them the leaſt ſuccour, aid or aſſiſtance, in paſſing through that government.

At a meeting of the Gentlemen merchants at Hartford, in Connecticut, the 4th inſtant, it was reſolved that they would withdraw all commerce from the inhabitants of New-York, unleſs they countermanded the orders ſent to England for goods.

We hear from Suffolk county, that on Friday the 10th day of Auguſt died at Brookhaven the Rev. Mr. CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH, whoſe amiable character the public is ſufficiently acquainted with.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 16.

Tranſlation of a letter from a Gentleman in Paris *to his friend in* Philadelphia.

"We entertain every day higher and higher ideas of the Britiſh colonies in America. We truſt you will continue your noble ſtruggle for liberty, and that you will be the means of exciting the emulation of this old continent, where every thing is going to ruin. The only thing, in which I can ſerve you here, is to ſpread your fame through this part of the world; for moſt of your illuſtrious patriots have immortalized themſelves already in their own native country. The names of FRANKLIN, DICKINSON, and many others, are already engraved in ſuch indelible characters in the book of fame, that no age, however remote, ſhall be ſilent in their praiſe. Happy ſhould I be, could I but behold your country in this the SPRING of its greatneſs. I cannot help holding up to my eyes an enchanting proſpective with regard to its future grandeur. I imagine I ſee illuſtrious ſtateſmen—eloquent orators—wiſe hiſtorians—and learned philoſophers, riſing up among you, whoſe generous ſouls have eſpouſed the intereſts of humanity, and are ſpreading the bleſſings of liberty throughout the world around them."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, on his travels through England, dated London, May 29.

"I cannot conclude, notwithſtanding the ſhortneſs of my time, without ſaying ſomething of the manufacturing towns, through which I have been. At Birmingham the demand for goods is ſuch, that they have raiſed their prices. At Mancheſter goods are very ſcarce, no body having them on hand there, but one houſe, as the manufacturers, even in the American trade, deſpairing of its being opened, have ſold their goods for other markets, and want ſeveral thouſand weavers, who cannot be procured. At Halifax, and Leeds, where goods are not only very ſcarce, but have advanced 15 per cent within theſe twelve months, and difficult to be had, they ſay it would have been next to an impoſſibility to ſupply American orders, with thoſe they have executed already. People in the American trade have had little to do, but thoſe concerned to other places have full buſineſs; and I find no place but Sheffield where goods are to be procured merely at any rate, where, it is ſaid, they can be had on better terms than formerly. Upon the whole, I do not know how it is, but I really looked upon our country to be of more conſequence to Great-Britain, than I find it to be."

Extract of a letter from Mancheſter, June 2.

"The winds have been contrary for a long time; as ſoon as they come about we [illegible]

Great-Britain and her colonies, that your patriotic resolutions have been chiefly inconvenient to the beſt friends of America. The people engaged in the home trade, the African trade, and that to the northern parts of Europe, have had more than they could do. All that was in the power of the friends of liberty here to do, has been done, but the torrent of corruption was too ſtrong. Whether any thing better is to be expected from the next year, is, I think, extremely doubtful."

Other letters from England mention, that there was no news ſtirring, the Parliament being up; that the citizens of London ſeemed a little more pacified; but that the people in general were diſſatisfied at the duty being continued on tea, and ſo little done in American affairs.

Capt. May, from Liſbon, on his paſſage, ſpoke a ſchooner from Cadiz for Boſton, the maſter of which informed him, that a fleet of 18 Swediſh men of war were lying at Cadiz, but the place of their deſtination was not known, though it was thought by many people they were going to join the Ruſſian fleet.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE,

June 11, 1770.

To the Right Honourable WILLIAM *Earl of* CHATHAM.

MY LORD,

MUCH deference is due to your opinion, not only on account of your experienced wiſdom, but alſo on account of that reſpect, which you always expreſs for the voice of the public. A ſingle man, however diſtinguiſhed by natural or acquired abilities, muſt yield to the whole nation in knowledge; and it is an additional argument of your good ſenſe, that you declare yourſelf ready to give up your opinion, if the wiſh for triennial Parliaments ſhould become prevalent in the kingdom.

I have not the leaſt ſuſpicion that this will be the caſe. They have been already tried, and found to produce more venality, as well as confuſion, than ſeptennial Parliaments. Abundance of corrupt men found an intereſt in buying the electors for three, as well as for ſeven years. The temptation, to be ſure, was not ſo great, but they proportioned the price to the proſpect of gain accruing from the bargain. They were, no doubt, obliged to be then more liberal in their offers. What appears a genteel, and even a large ſum together, becomes, when divided, mean and contemptible. Being in the courſe of twenty-one years forced to make ſeven, inſtead of three, tenders to their conſtituents, they ſuffered an enormous drain, from the neceſſity of giving both handſome preſents, and handſome treats. Hence the electors indeed gained, but the treaſury, or rather the public, loſt. The nation was triennially bought and ſold by a few corrupt individuals. Nor did the frequent return of elections affect only thoſe, who avowedly carried on an iniquitous traffic with the treaſury. Even thoſe, who aimed at independence, bowed to the Miniſtry at the beginning and end of Parliaments, for fear of provoking them to favour their opponents in a conteſted election, or to ſtir up an oppoſition at the approaching general election.

Thus it is evident, both from reaſon and experience, that triennial are worſe than ſeptennial Parliaments. But while I agree with your Lordſhip in this point, let me add, that if by putting your negative upon triennial Parliaments, you mean to declare againſt ſhortening the duration of Parliaments, your opinion will not bear the leaſt reaſon, nor coincide with the ſenſe of the public. Becauſe triennial Parliaments would not remove our preſent grievances, it does not follow, that they may not be removed by annual Parliaments. Their duration is certainly an object of conſequence, and it ſhould undoubtedly be limited to one period, preferably to all others. That a period of ſeven years is too long, we know to our ſorrow, from the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs; that a period of three years would be ſtill worſe, we learn from the experience of our forefathers, in the reigns of William and Anne.

Where then is this golden number to be found? Does it lie in the middle between three and ſeven? Or is it to be ſought beyond them towards either extreme! I have heard of a republic in Italy, that for the preſervation of its liberty, from foreign enemies and domeſtic foes, changed ſome of its rulers every month, ſome every week. This extreme caution might be neceſſary for a little ſtate ſurrounded on every ſide, by great and powerful neighbours. It is not ſo with Britain. Its only danger ariſes from the exceſſive power of its own Sovereigns, and the venality of decayed boroughs. No body contends that annual Parliaments would be too long. The complaint is that they would be too ſhort; ſo ſhort that conteſted elections could not be decided before the return of a new general election; ſo that the members would have no time to enter upon the national buſineſs. But in anſwer to this, let me aſk, whence conteſted elections ariſe? From a proſpect of enjoying a ſeptennial leaſe of places, penſions, contracts, and other lucrative jobs. Remove the cauſe, and the effect will ceaſe. Render Parliaments annual, and no man will be at the expence of conteſting an election firſt in the county or borough, and then in Parliament, for the ſake of a place, which he may not enjoy above a year. Annual Parliaments would put a total ſtop to conteſted elections; and the only difficulty would be, to find men who would accept the office of a repreſentative. They would be choſen with as much eaſe as a Lord Mayor, or Sheriff of London; and if they refuſed the charge, they might be fined upon the ſame principles. I can ſee no inconvenience, that would enſue from the practice. Some boroughs might perhaps be at a loſs for repreſentatives, as many of them have not burgeſſes, whoſe fortunes can bear a fine, or ſupport a member of Parliament decently even for a year. In that caſe, they might be obliged to allow their deputies a certain annual ſtipend, or to relinquiſh their right of repreſentation. A better method cannot be deviſed for cutting off the corrupt boroughs, the rotten part of the conſtitution. They will then drop off, as it were, of their own accord, inſtead of being violently ſevered; an operation, which is always painful. Had not hiſtory bore witneſs to the ſucceſs of this plan, I would not be ſo ſanguine. But the fact is, that it aſſures us, that many places have loſt, and many gained the right of repreſentation in purſuance of this idea.

Theſe experiments, it is true, have not been tried but upon great emergencies, in great convulſions of the ſtate, when notorious malverſation and miſconduct had waked the people from their lethargy, and forced them to think and act for themſelves. But your Lordſhip cannot deny, that the preſent criſis is one of theſe conjunctures, in which, as almoſt every thing is unhinged, we ought to avail ourſelves of the zeal for reformation, that prevails throughout the land. You yourſelf have propoſed one alteration, *the addition of one knight of the ſhire in a county, as a farther balance to the mercenary boroughs*. While you are engaged in the ſalutary work, where is the difficulty of effecting a thorough reform? When once you begin to tamper with ancient forms, which, with all their defects, time has rendered venerable, why ſhould you ſtop ſhort with a partial improvement? You will find it as arduous a taſk to introduce forty additional knights into the Houſe of Commons, as to new model the conſtitution. If your influence and authority be equal to the one, they will be equal to the other.

You acknowledge that the boroughs are corrupt. For what reaſon then ſhould they be allowed the right of repreſentation? Is it becauſe you would not invade privileges of immemorial ſtanding? Adopt the plan propoſed, and they will be glad to be excuſed from ſending repreſentatives to the national council. Perhaps you will ſay that the treaſury will relieve them from every expence; that it will buy their votes, and the votes of their deputies; and that thus none of them will relinquiſh their privilege, but become greater ſlaves than ever to the crown? Were this ſuppoſition poſſible, the ſyſtem of rotation propoſed by Harrington would be the beſt remedy. Though it throws men of the greateſt ability by intervals out of employment, it would ſtill be preferable to the ſlavery which ſuch corruption muſt produce. But it appears to me that the treaſury would never be able to bribe the majority of the electors of Great-Britain every year. Such immenſe ſums would be neceſſary that they would ſcandalize the whole nation, and bring down vengeance on thoſe who ſhould iſſue them out of the exchequer. No Miniſter would be ſo hardy as to continue ſuch profuſion. Nor, for the ſame reaſon, would it be worth his while to bribe the elected. The uncertainty of the tenure by which they would hold their ſeats, would blaſt all his ſchemes.

GRACCHUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6.

On Monday the 27th ultimo, died at her houſe, in Weſtmoreland, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEPTOE; a Lady very nearly connected with many of the principal families in this colony, and whoſe amiable diſpoſition makes her death very juſtly regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

On Sunday laſt arrived in this city, from Annapolis, his Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Eſq; Governor of Maryland, and his Lady, the Honourable WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Eſq; and Miſs DARBY.

On Monday the 25th ult. departed this life Colonel ROBERT THROCKMORTON, of *Glouceſter* county, in the 63d year of his age; a Gentleman of a very reſpectable character, and extremely lamented by all that had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

To the ASSOCIATORS *for non-importation of goods in* Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

A STRANGER to the nature of your ASSOCIATION, I find I have acted very imprudently in landing ſome goods at *Norfolk*. I am extremely ſorry for it, and ſhall take every opportunity hereafter to ſhow I have the intereſt of this colony at heart; nor ſhall I ever act in any thing contrary to any ASSOCIATION that may be entered into by this or any other colony in *America*. As witneſs my hand, this 18th day of *Auguſt*, 1770. ROBERT SPEIR.

AT a meeting of the ASSOCIATORS of the county of *Nanſemond*, on *Monday* the 13th of *Auguſt*, in order to chuſe a committee of five, agreeable to the firſt article of the general ASSOCIATION entered into at *Williamsburg* the 22d of *June* laſt, they proceeded to elect Col. *Lemuel Riddick*, Chairman, and after many liſts being made out, elected the five following, to wit, *Jeremiah Godwin*, *John King*, *David Meade*, *Joſiah Riddick*, and *Benjamin Baker*, Gentlemen.

ODE TO SLEEP.

I.

OFFSPRING of Night, whoſe languid Viſage wears
Death's milder Lineaments! thy friendly Art
With lenient Balm the drooping Soul repairs,
And in a ſweet Oblivion laps the Heart.
Come, gentle Queen! thy noiſeleſs Wings diffuſe,
And, o'er my humble Cell, ah! ſhake thy opiate Dews.

II.

The vent'rous Seaman, mid the rocking Shrouds,
Touch'd with thy potent Wand, his Toil foregoes;
And while loud Billows mingle with the Clouds,
Hangs on the Maſt in terrible Repoſe;
Stretch'd on his Shield, beneath tempeſtuous Skies,
Thou bid'ſt the Warrior cloſe his formidable Eyes.

III.

Then why, capricious Pow'r! to me delay'd
Thy Bleſſings? Peace protects my rural Hill:
Theſe tranquil Haunts no ruder Sounds invade
Than drowſy Murmurs from a falling Rill:
Than the warm-whiſper'd Sigh, when Lovers true,
Beneath their fav'rite Oak the tender Vow renew.

IV.

I know, and I applaud thy virtuous Pride;
Thou wilt not loll the Traitor's perjur'd Head;
Let mute Attendants guard their Patron's Side,
And Tapers burn, as round the noble dead;
Yet ſtill he wakes; yon Falchion gleaming nigh,
Betrays his guilty Fears, that groan his Miſery.

V.

I know, that from th' impure Receſs of Luſt,
The ghaſtly Ruffian's Floor with Slaughter red,
Thou fly'ſt; and bid'ſt ſtern Conſcience ever juſt
With all her Furies haunt th' accurſed Bed;
While hideous Shrieks and livid Light appal
The Traveller wand'ring near th' inhoſpitable Wall.

VI.

I know, that all the Treaſures of the Weſt,
Or precious Gems, that eaſtern Quarries hold,
Would ne'er from thee obtain one Hour of Reſt
For the pale Slave, whoſe Boſom pines for Gold:
Not all that Nature's azure Round contains,
Would bribe thee to the Roof where Hell-born Malice reigns.

VII.

But am I theſe? My Soul indignant ſpurns
The lying Imputation: Yet, betray'd
To various Ills, in Duſt and Aſhes mourns
Her Ardours quench'd, her vivid Pow'rs decay'd:
Misfortune opes her Quiver; lingering Pain,
And Sickneſs, dip the Darts in more than Indian Bane.

VIII.

Some lofty Minds, that boaſt a firmer Frame,
Adverſity's rough Storms undaunted bear;
Their Faculties expanding brighter Flame,
Like Beacons blazing in a ruffled Air;
But in my feeble Heart the Spark divine
Fades as a dying Lamp, and all its Hopes decline.

IX.

Ah, when ſhall I, ſoft Sleep, thy Influence find?
What happy Clime the gentle Charm will yield?
Waft me, ye Sails, where blows the tepid Wind,
O'er Orange Groves, where Citrons ſtrew the Field;
Ah, no! mid theſe my hapleſs Youth would ſtray,
Nor meet thy ſoothing Smiles beneath the fragrant Spray.

X.

Is there a Sage, whoſe philoſophic Mind,
Lur'd by the Moon's wan Luſtre, upward ſprings
Swift as the darted Beam; and, unconfin'd
Its Flight thro' planetary Wonders wings?
There may'ſt thou well thy uſeleſs Pow'r reſtrain,
Nor with lethargic Clouds his bright Conceptions ſtain.

XI.

Is there a Bard, who in ſeraphic Lays,
(Sublime, and fill'd with ſpirit-piercing Fire)
Pours to yon liſt'ning Orbs his Maker's Praiſe?
'Twere Sacrilege to huſh the holy Lyre:
A Voice forbids; and Angels glitt'ring round,
Strike their ſymphonious Harps, while Earth and Heav'n reſound.

XII.

But when like me, ſome penſive Wretch withdrawn
Far from the World, within the darkling Grove,
From Dew-deſcending Eve to purple Dawn,
Bemoans his Suff'rings, like a wounded Dove;
'Tis thine to give that Boon, which now I crave,
Repoſe profound as Death, and ſilent as the Grave.

XIII.

I plead in vain; regardleſs of my Woe,
No Strain can win thee to this flutt'ring Breaſt;
Yet ſoon that Grave ſhall lay my Sorrows low,
Where mingled ſleep th' Oppreſſor and oppreſt;
Till Heav'n to one eternal Morn reſtore
My raviſh'd Eyes; and thou, and Death, ſhall be no more.

AUGUST 31, 1770.

To be SOLD, *at* BERMUDA HUNDRED,
on Friday *the* 14*th of* September,
One hundred and fifty-one healthy choice

SLAVES.

THESE Negroes have had the ſmall-pox, but have been well for ſeveral weeks, and they are now removed two miles from the ſhip. We aſſure the public that we believe there is no danger in catching the infection from them, as we have had them all ſhaved, waſhed, and new cloaths put about them. We would not for any conſideration be inſtrumental in ſpreading this infectious diſtemper in this colony, for two of us, and our families, have not had the ſmall-pox: We therefore hope that thoſe Gentlemen who want to purchaſe ſlaves will attend our ſale. Merchants notes and orders will be received. CARTER & TRENTS.

Note, one Negro is now ſick: Thoſe that we are not certain have had the ſmall-pox, are kept on board, and are to be inoculated. C. & T.

WE *the ſubſcribers, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, do certify, that the above mentioned ſlaves were examined, in our preſence, one by one, by a Gentleman of the phyſical profeſſion of this colony, who is well acquainted with the ſmall-pox, as alſo by Capt.* John Clifton, *and we do aſſure the public that great part of them were inoculated, and had the ſmall-pox at ſea, and the others bear evident marks of having had it in* Africa. *Thoſe that we had the leaſt reaſon to think had not had the ſmall-pox, were immediately ſent on board the ſhip. Given under our hands this* 31*ſt of* Auguſt, 1770. JOHN HYLTON,
JOHN SCOTT.

Juſt arrived from AFRICA,
THE SHIP

MARTHA,

JOHN BISBROWN, Commander,
With about TWO HUNDRED choice healthy

SLAVES.

THE ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred*, on *Thurſday* the 20th inſtant *(September)* and continue until all are ſold. Merchants notes will be received in payment.

JOHN LAWRENCE, WILLIAM CALL, & Co.

FOR SALE,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE capital prize drawn in Colonel *Byrd's* lottery, conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and GRISTMILL on *James River*, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, which affords a never failing ſtream, with 10 feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of land, the fartheſt part of which is not more than two miles from the forge. All the works were built in the year 1765, and are now in good repair. The mill has been well accuſtomed for theſe 60 years paſt, and is worth at leaſt 200l. a year. The land is eſtimated to be as good as any high land on *James River*, and the ſituation of it and the works inferior to none in the colony. There not being above 150 acres of the land cleared, and moſt part of it well timbered, renders it ſtill more valuable. If not ſold privately between this and the 5th of *November* next, it will then be expoſed to public ſale, before the *Raleigh* tavern. The terms, which will be reaſonable, any perſon may be acquainted with, in the mean time, by applying to me in *Williamſburg*, or directing a line for me, to be left at the poſt-office; and the land and works viewed, at any time, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Bowen*, who reſides upon the premiſes.

HENRY MORSE.

CHARLES CITY county, *Auguſt* 31, 1770.

I INTEND for *Great-Britain* in a few weeks, and ſhall return to *Virginia* in a ſhort time.

ROBERT M'KITTRICK.

On Wednesday *the 21ſt of* November *next, will be SOLD at public auction, in* LOTS, *or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in *Weſtmoreland* county, containing 878 acres, by a late ſurvey, lying on *Machodick* river, where the greateſt quantity of the fineſt fiſh and oyſters may be got with convenience; and for a Gentleman engaged in the *Weſt India* trade, no place on *Potowmack* can anſwer his purpoſe better. The navigation is ſufficient for a veſſel of any burthen to go up into one of the beſt harbours on *Potowmack* river, the landings deep, and the neighbourhood produces conſiderable quantities of *Indian* corn and wheat; there are both apple and peach orchards on the land, with good ſprings, and convenient to church, court-houſe, and ſeveral good mills; for the planter or farmer it is equally valuable, the land being ſufficiently timbered, with ſeveral good plantation houſes, and, through the whole, well adapted for tobacco, corn, and wheat, and at all times a ready and advantageous ſale for each commodity.

Any perſon that inclines to buy before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to me in *Frederick* county, or to Mr. *John Auguſtine Waſhington* in *Weſtmoreland* county, living near the land.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

For SALE *or* CHARTER,

To any of the iſlands, or northward,

THE brigantine MOLLY and BETSEY, only one year old, well fitted and found for ſuch a voyage, will carry 3600 buſhels, now lying at the mouth of *Aquia*, in *Stafford* county. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in ſaid county, or *William Mountjoy*, on board. EDWARD MOUNTJOY.

SUFFOLK, *Auguſt* 20, 1770.

THE partnerſhip between *Riddick* and *Cowper* being expired, all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring them in, and they ſhall be diſcharged; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to ſettle their accounts, either by diſcharging them, or by giving bonds for their reſpective balances.

RIDDICK and COWPER.

BY order of *Cheſterfield* county court, we the ſubſcribers are impowered to let the building of a BRICK PRISON for the ſaid county: We ſhall attend at the ſaid court-houſe on *Saturday* the 15th of *September*, to agree with any perſon willing to undertake the ſame, when the plan will be ſhewn.

ARCHIBALD CARY,
THOMAS WORSHAM.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1770.

GEORGE LAFONG,

French HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting all Ladies and Gentlemen that he intends carrying on the ſaid buſineſs in the cheapeſt manner, *& TOUT A LA MODE*. Likewiſe purpoſes ſhaving all Gentlemen who may pleaſe to honour him with their commands.

BRUNSWICK, *Auguſt* 26, 1770.

BEING informed about the firſt of this month that one WILLIAM HODGES, an idle diſſolute fellow, had in his poſſeſſion three horſes, which it was ſuſpected he did not honeſtly come by, and that one of them anſwered the deſcription of the black horſe which was adverti ſed ſome time ago by Mr. *Charles Pattiſon* of *Buckingham* county, I thought it my duty to make enquiry into his way of life, and alſo how he came by the poſſeſſion of thoſe horſes; but on my arriving at one *Edward Freeman's*, in this county, where *Hodges* was entertained, he immediately made his eſcape, which conduct appearing ſuſpicious, I took into my poſſeſſion the horſes, one of which was claimed by *Freeman*, although by him alledged to have been formerly the property of *Hodges*. I alſo underſtood that *Hodges* had parted not long ago with a ſorrel horſe, which anſwered the deſcription of the other horſe advertiſed by Mr. *Pattiſon*. The above mentioned three horſes are now in my poſſeſſion, and are as follows, *viz.* a black horſe about 4 feet 9 inches high, with a hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white up to his footlocks, and ſhoes on his fore feet; there alſo appears to have been ſhoes on his hind feet, branded on the near buttock X, appears to have been much worked, and to be about 7 or 8 years old. A bright bay mare about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, her hind feet white up to the footlocks, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near ſhoulder W, which appears to be lately done, and about 6 or 7 years old. A ſorrel horſe about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet is white up to his footlock, and the other and one of his fore feet partly white, has a ſaddle ſpot, branded on the near buttock *S*, and appears to be about 5 or 6 years old. The proprietor or proprietors are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, who will deliver them on being ſatisfied of the right, and reimburſed the expence of advertiſing.

3 JAMES BALFOUR.

PRINCE WILLIAM county, *Auguſt* 27, 1770.

A CERTAIN *Bennett Hanſon Clements*, with many others, of the province of *Maryland*, came to my plantation, and ſecretly and illegally took my Negro fellow from his work, and was about to convey him to *Maryland*. Indeed the ſaid *Clements* informed me he had carried him there, and put him into the hands of the Sheriff. By this piece of artifice he compelled me to join with my father in a bond to him, dated the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1770, for 3660 lbs. of tobacco. I do not, nor ever did owe the ſaid *Clements* one farthing, and do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay any part of the ſame.

2 MATTHEW SANDERS.

TAKEN up in *Auguſta* county, a bay mare, about 8 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder M I, is remarkably ſpotted over with white ſpots, and is a trotter; alſo a grey mare, 3 years old, not branded, and is likewiſe a trotter. The bay mare is poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. and the grey to 3l. ABRAHAM SMITH.

NORFOLK, *September* 1, 1770.

AS I intend for *Great-Britain* ſoon, all perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known, that they may receive payment. Thoſe who are indebted to me, I expect, will be ſpeedy in their payments. I have a very good WHARF, with convenient WAREHOUSES, which I would leaſe for a term of years; alſo ſeveral good DWELLING HOUSES in the borough, and two PLANTATIONS on *Tanner's* creek. And I have, for ſale, a quantity of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, ſundry HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, and ten very likely SLAVES, for ready money.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

COMMITTED to *Wincheſter* gaol, in *Frederick* county, by *Burr Harriſon*, Gentleman, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, WILLIAM CARROLL, he is 5 feet 5 inches high, about 30 years of age, wears his hair, which is thick, cut on the fore part of his head, and is of a brownish colour; he had with him a neat ſilver ſnuff box, and a pair of carved ſilver ſhoe buckles; he denies being a ſervant, and ſays he lived with *Matthias Merritt*, of *Surry* county, who will teſtify that he is a freeman. There was likewiſe committed at the ſame time, by the aforeſaid Gentleman, one WILLIAM DONALDSON, who fell ſick in his way to gaol, therefore cannot deſcribe him. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take ſaid *Carroll* away. JOHN LYNE, Gaoler.

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield* county, on *Appamattox* river, about 10 miles from *Bolling's Point*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, part of her mane hanging on the wrong ſide, the other part roached, has a ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſhod before, branded on the near buttock ♂, and appears to have been lately worked. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN BOTT.

TAKEN up in *Frederick* county, a bay horſe, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder ⧖, and on the near buttock OO in a piece, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and part of his hind feet is white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. JAMES MORDOCK.

TO BE SOLD,

At public auction, on Monday *the* 10th *of* September, *on the premiſes,*

THE DWELLING-HOUSE at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, which is very well calculated for public buſineſs, being in the center of the city, and every convenience to it for a TAVERN. There are fine cellars, an exceeding good ſtable for thirty horſes, with a large fodder loft, a very good kitchen, with a room adjoining, a large and ſtrong ſmoke houſe, at one end of it a place for people to ſleep in, an excellent well of water, and a good garden. There is likewiſe a very good SHOP, on the Main ſtreet, which might be converted into three or four lodging rooms; and there is a cellar under it. The houſe might be made much larger, at a very trifling expence, by taking in a STORE, at one end of it, which rents for 20l. a year. Upon paying 100l. in *October* next, the purchaſer will have two years credit for the remainder.

At the ſame time will be ſold ſundry HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, particularly a number of very good BEDS and BEDDING; on credit, until *April*, for all ſums above FIVE POUNDS, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.

The above ſale being made in conſequence of my reſolution immediately to decline TAVERN-KEEPING, and to have my affairs ſettled, I deſire every perſon who is indebted to me to make payment in *October* enſuing, as, after that time, all accounts due to me a lawyer will have the collecting of.

Williamſburg, Auguſt 30, 1770. THOMAS CRAIG.

Juſt arrived from AFRICA,

Two Hundred choice

SLAVES,

In the brig ASTON, JOHN CLIFTON, *Commander*:

THE ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred*, on *Thurſday* the 20th of *September*, and continue until all are ſold. Merchants notes will be received in payment.

JOHN LAWRENCE, WILLIAM CALL, & Co.

On Monday *the 24th of* September, *will be* SOLD *at Mr.* Robert Cunnigham's, *in* Mecklenburg *county, for ready money, bills of exchange, or merchants notes payable at the enſuing* General October *court,*

SIX very likely *Virginia* born Negro fellows. And on *Monday* the firſt day of *October* next, will be ſold, for ready money, at the houſe of Mr. *George Jefferſon*, in *Pittſylvania* county, ſixty head of cattle, twelve horſes, and ſundry houſhold furniture, conveyed by deed of truſt from ſaid *Jefferſon* to

HENRY DELONEY.

THE above NEGROES would have been ſold the 15th inſtant, as formerly advertiſed, had I not a fine crop of tobacco growing that would have been loſt, and will now probably be ſaved by delaying the ſale. Thoſe that intend becoming purchaſers may depend on the ſlaves and other effects being ſold agreeable to the above advertiſement. 3 G. JEFFERSON.

HIGHGATE-HOUSE, *Glouceſter, Auguſt* 27, 1770.

I INTEND for *Great-Britain* immediately, and to return as ſoon as poſſible. All thoſe to whom I am indebted will pleaſe to apply the next *October* court to *James Cocke*, Eſq; at *Williamſburg*, or in the mean time to Mrs. *Mary Delaſtre*, at my houſe in *Glouceſter*, who will take care the ſame be duly diſcharged.

JONATHAN WATSON.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, by one CHARLES DIALL, a ſilver WATCH, made by DANIEL BYNG, *Ramſgate*, No. 13357, marked on the front plate of the works; alſo 5 ſilver tea ſpoons, marked A. S. together with ſeveral other articles too numereus to mention. The ſaid *Diall* is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, well ſet, wears his own ſhort grey hair, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a large ſcar acroſs his upper lip, one over his left eye and another under the ſame; likewiſe a large ſcar on the top of his head. Had on when he went away, a felt hat, a ſailor's green jacket, and claret coloured breeches, oznabrig trowſers, a dowlas ſhirt, and a pair of brown thread hoſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Charles Diall*, and conveys him to me in *Warwick* county, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. PETER LOVELL.

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty-five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent*. The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and a too great indulgence, than from the ſmall-pox.

t.f. HENRY STEVENSON.

RICHMOND county, *Aug.* 23, 1770.

OWEN GRIFFITH living with me, though in a little time free, has got an account from his brother at the Duke of *Montague's*, that he has delivered ſome goods for him to one Capt. *Barron*, who, it ſeems, was to ſail for *Virginia*. The young man will be obliged to that captain, or any one that can give him tidings of the goods. It ſeems they were packed up by *Griffith's* father, who died preſently after, and the contents of the package is not ſet down This young man going home, to really a very good eſtate, would be glad of the things, becauſe they are poſſibly ſuch as may ſit him to appear again in character in his own country; which I have ſeen atteſted under the name *Montague*, in a large hand, dated at *Montague-Houſe, May* 26, 1770. LANDON CARTER.

THE ſubſcribers will attend at *Weſtmoreland* court houſe, on *Saturday* the 22d of *September*, to fix the value of ſuch tobacco as was damaged in *Stratford* warehouſe by the ſtorm in *September* laſt. All perſons concerned in this buſineſs, are deſired to give their attendance.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
RICHARD LEE,
WILLIAM BOOTH,
THOMAS CHILTON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE two valuable tracts of LAND lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, drawn by Col. *Bernard Moore*, as prizes in his lottery, one contains 550 acres, and has on it a good dwelling houſe 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above, in which Col. *Moore* formerly lived, and many good and convenient out-houſes; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, the land is very good for corn, tobacco and wheat, and the plantation in good order for cropping. The other tract contains 586 acres, and lies on the river below the above mentioned land, it abounds with ſuch a quantity of white oak that it is thought, 1000l. worth of plank and ſtaves may be got off it, the ſoil is very fertile, and produces fine corn and tobacco. Col. *Moore* will ſhew the land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, and the terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, to whom the purchaſe money is to be paid. Mr. *Garland Anderſon*, of *Hanover*, is impowered to ſell the 100 acre lots in *Caroline* county, drawn by Col. *Moore* in his lottery.

EDMUND PENDLETON, and
3 PETER LYONS.

FOR SALE,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of LAND in *Glouceſter* county, in *Petſworth* pariſh, within a mile and half of *York* river, houſes, &c. and a plantation in order for ſix hands to work, and a fine range for cattle. This land may be entered on in *December*, and poſſeſſion given at the time, and the money to be paid by the 25th of *October*. Alſo 200 hundred acres in *Ware* pariſh, being part of the tract on which the ſubſcriber lives, and within a mile and a half of the ſame river, ſomewhat lower the river, and oppoſite the mouth of *Queen's Creek* from the neareſt landing, which is commonly called *Clay Bank*. Likewiſe 230 acres of land in *Kingſton* pariſh, lying within a mile of Eaſt warehouſe, and half a mile of a branch of the ſaid river. Theſe two laſt tracts may be entered on immediately. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above tracts or parcels of land may know the terms, and have great bargains, by applying to 2 JOHN HUGHES.

WHEREAS ſome intelligence hath been received by a paſſenger who arrived in the year 1767 or 1768 from *London*, in company with Capt. *William Cocks*, who ſaid he was an inhabitant of *Virginia*, had been ſome years in *London*, and had obtained his Majeſty's grant or warrant for five thouſand acres of land, ſituate in *Weſt Florida*, on the river *Miſſiſippi*. This is to inform the ſaid *Cocks*, if he deſigns ſelling ſaid grant, that he may hear of a purchaſer, that will give any ſum that can be agreed upon, not exceeding one thouſand pounds, *Maryland* currency, one half to be paid in caſh, the other in goods, on good terms, or bills of exchange, by enquiring of the ſubſcriber, living in *King's Town, Queen Anne* county, *Maryland*. TUXWELL BERNARD.

NORFOLK, *August* 22, 1770.

AS I intend to leave VIRGINIA next spring, and settle in the island of *Nevis*, I propose to sell on the 19th of next month, half a lot or more of land, with a good dwelling house and kitchen, and a very large garden. The land bounds on the main street, and on *Elizabeth* river, about mid-way the town of *Norfolk*, joining on one side Mr. *John Greenwood*, and on the other side Dr. *James Taylor*, with a lane of 10 feet on the side next Mr. *John Greenwood*. One half the purchase money to be paid down, and the other half in six months, giving bond and good security. JOHN CHISHURE.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Col. *Edmund Pendleton*'s, on *Tuesday* the 28th of *December* 1768, a very dark bay gelding, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 5 years old the 10th of *May* last, shews a little of the *English* blood, and was just broke to pace, trot, and gallop, very well, when lost; he has a mealy nose, some white on his belly, a small star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and some white on the other, a scar on the footlock joint, cut by a plough when a colt, which appears as though it had been broke, and branded on the near buttock LG, very high up, and much blotted. Whoever conveys the said horse to me, or gives such intelligence as I may get him again shall have Twenty Shillings reward, besides what the law allows; and if stolen, on conviction of the thief, Five Pounds paid by the subscriber, near *Caroline* court-house.

2 NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Caroline* county, the 1st of *June* last, a Negro man named JAMES, he is a stout lusty fellow, about 40 years old, has a good many grey hairs in his head, generally wears one shoe, having a tender foot, and has a scar on the top of his foot, about midway between his great toe and instep, which was cut with an axe; he had on when he went away his old cotton winter cloaths, is outlawed, and it is supposed is sometimes about the plantation of *Joseph Dillard*, in *Amherst* county, and sometimes about the plantation of *Francis Conway*, deceased, in *Orange* county. If taken up and brought to me I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, besides what the law allows.

ANTHONY THORNTON.

THERE is now in the public prison, in *Williamsburg*, a Negro fellow named BOB, who says he belongs to *John Ellis* in *Amelia*, and was formerly the property of one *Lindsay Jarvis* in *Gloucester* county. His master is desired to fetch him away, and pay charges.

WILLIAM KEEN.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward* county, on *Bush River*, a mouse coloured black horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a blaze in his face, has some white hairs all over him, paces and trots, half the off hind foot is white, branded on the near shoulder O; and is about 10 years old. Posted, and appraised to 4 l. 10s.

JESSE H. WALTON.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward* county, a red and white cow and yearling, with a crop, two slits, and an under keel in the left ear, and an under keel in the right. They are posted, and appraised to 2 l. 5s.

GEORGE WALTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 23, 1770.

AGREEABLE to the directions of the ASSOCIATORS, at their last general meeting, I appointed the members for each county to carry into execution the plan which had been formed; and the appointments, with the number of papers allotted for each county, were sent by such conveyances as we thought might be relied upon. But as, notwithstanding all the care that could be taken, some of them may have miscarried, I must request those Gentlemen who have not received them to let me know of it, that they may be immediately supplied with others. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Moderator.

SLAVES

To be SOLD *for ready money, to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the* 17*th of* September, *at* Alexandria, *being* Fairfax *court day*,

SEVENTEEN valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among the number are three valuable forgemen, a sawyer, a collier, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a miller and a baker. There will be sold at the same time and place, a tract of LAND, lying on *Pimmit*'s Run, near the Falls of *Potowmack*, containing about 400 acres; settled with four tenements, two of which are well improved with buildings. There is a good deal of meadow ground on the run, it bending on the same for two miles, and is well watered and timbered. The above slaves and land are part of the estate of *John Ballendine*, and sold to satisfy a debt due to the subscriber. t.d.s. HECTOR ROSS.

Fredericksburg FAIRS

are altered, by a late act of Assembly, from *June* and *October* to *May* and *September*. The ensuing FAIR will be on the 24th of the month; and on that or the following day, the inhabitants and neighbouring Gentlemen propose giving a genteel PURSE for a horse race. Particulars will be advertised in this paper.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *August* 16, 1770.

I INTEND soon to leave this colony for a few months.

JOHN CORRIE.

To be SOLD *on the fourth* Thursday *in next month, on the premises*,

A TRACT of LAND lying in *Spotsylvania* county, containing by estimation 228 acres, whereon Major *William Robinson* lately lived. Also several likely NEGROES, and some STOCK and HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the remainder, the purchasers giving bond and security to the administrators of *John Robinson*, Esq; deceased. 3

To be RENTED, *and entered on about the* 15*th of* October *next*,

A WELL frequented TAVERN in the town of *Dumfries*, situate near the court-house. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber, near the said town. 3 FOUSHEE TEBBS.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP CÆSAR,

WILLIAM WOOD, *Commander*,

Now lying in Rappahannock *river*,

WILL take in TOBACCO on liberty of consignment to any merchant in *Bristol*, at eight pounds per ton. All Gentlemen inclined to ship are desired to deliver their notes or orders to Mr. *James Mills* or Mr. *George Lorimer*, at *Urbanna*, Mr. *David Jamefon* at *York*, Mr. *John Smith* at *Hanover* town, Mr. *John Glassell* at *Fredericksburg*, Messrs. *Humphrey & John Hill*, or to the Captain on board.

TAKEN up near *Sussex* court-house, a dark brindled cow with a white face, her mark is a crop, a hole, and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. Posted, and appraised to 1 l. 15s. MOSES KNIGHT.

TAKEN up in *New Kent* county, a pale red heifer, about three years old, marked with an under bit taken out of the right ear, and a crop and [illegible] in the left. Posted, and appraised to 1 l. 10s. JOSEPH WATKINS.

TAKEN up in *Southampton*, a grey horse, about four feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and sprig tail, branded on the near buttock W. Appraised to 8 l.

WILLIAM ELLIS.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* [illegible] 1770.

I HAVE just compleated [illegible] ER-CHANT-MILL within 200 yards of [illegible]*ricksburg*, and convenient to a landing, where sea-vessels may quickly load, that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 20,000 bushels of wheat in a year, which is more than my present stock can afford to supply the mill with, without some assistance of my friends.

I therefore propose to manufacture wheat for merchants or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, boult, and pack the flour, coarse and fine, for four pence sterling for every bushel of wheat delivered to me, and deliver all the bran; or for three pence sterling if the bran is left as my own, and I shall charge no more than one shilling and four pence sterling for each flour barrel and nailing, and one shilling and eight pence sterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing, or the mill, as the owner may choose. I cannot undertake to manufacture a less quantity than 100 bushels for any one person on the above terms; a less quantity I shall require the usual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elsewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree, not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing, if they choose it, at the market price, but for whatever flour or ship bread they may buy of me, I will agree to take one third part of the price in *West India*, or other goods, at the market price, and the other two thirds in cash, on three months credit.

I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, especially as the people of this country (now going largely on making wheat) will pay the merchants in that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat, to buy none but what is threshed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it, and if it turns out 60lb. per bushel, the profit will be worth while, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that standard, the real loss will be equal to a penny a pound, for what it falls short of that weight in each bushel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchase of wheat, and for the sale of flour and ship bread. ROGER DIXON.

THE executors of the late Colonel CHARLES CARTER having very great reason to believe that his Majesty's assent to the last act of assembly, empowering them to sell a part of the testator's lands, held in fee simple, for the discharge of his debts and legacies, will be very soon obtained, in order for their confirming such sales, they hereby give notice that the lands upon *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, formerly advertised, will be exposed to sale at Capt. *Nevil*'s, in *Fauquier* county, on *Monday* the 1st of *October*. Note, the executors are compelled to demand ready money for the sales, or to make them upon a very short credit upon good security.

THE EXECUTORS.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situated in *Nansemond* county, 7 miles from *Suffolk*, and 27 from *Norfolk*; it contains 179 acres, one third of which is uncleared, and has on it a two story brick house, with all convenient out houses. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers. JAMES MURDOUGH, *Nansemond*,

1 t. f. BRYAN CROSBIE, *Portsmouth*.

FREDERICK, *July* 2[illegible] 1770.

THE subscriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purposes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the same until *July* following, at his house, six miles from *Winchester*: The situation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himself that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated success in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unnecessary. To these he chuses to appeal, rather than speak confidently of himself.

Patients may depend upon every necessary accommodation; likewise the greatest care and tenderness; and need not be under any apprehension of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly, on *Monday* the 8th day of *October* next, will be exposed for sale on the premises, 2740 acres of land, belonging to the estate of *William Armistead*, Esq; deceased. lying in the county of *Middlesex*, on the rivers *Rappahannock* and *Pianketank*; the land will be laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved security, to

RALPH WORMELEY,
WILLIAM CHURCHILL, } Trustees.
PHILIP L. GRYMES,

N. B. The trustees may be treated with at any time before the day of sale, at their respective dwelling-house, in the county aforesaid.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have less business in the way of my profession, I take this method, in order to prevent unnecessary applications, of declaring, that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cause, unless my fee is first paid down, or a bond given for it payable, with interest, 12 months after the date of such bond: Nor will any letter to engage me in any cause, for the future, meet with the smallest attention, or answer, that does not inclose either the fee, or such bond for it; and that no person may be deceived, they will please to observe, that [illegible] is my determined resolution, to put every such bond in suit, which is not discharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every person who favours me with their business upon the above terms, will meet with my grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmost abilities to serve them. With regard to those, who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could cooly set still, and see me reduced to the necessity of selling my slaves to a very great disadvantage, and yet with hold the small sums due to me, which, if paid, would have removed that necessity I leave it to their own hearts to determine, whether they deserve any further indulgence. Every person therefore indebted to me before the first day of *January* last, who does not before the first day of *August* next, either send the money due, or a bond for the same, payable with interest in 12 months, may depend upon being sued immediately after that time, in the General Court, if the sum due amounts to Ten Pounds, and in any county I can catch him, if under that sum.

THOMSON MASON.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber three slaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well set, about 25 years old, by trade a shoemaker; also a light Mulatto, about the same size, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occasions a stiffness in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are supposed to be together; also a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is supposed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, besides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

AUGUST 10, 1770.

LOST in *Albemarle* county, leading towards *Hanover* town, a promissory note for fifty five pounds, by *Rowland Pride* for *Joel Hill*, payable to Mr. *John Tabb*, in *October* General Court ensuing. This is therefore to forewarn the said Gentlemen from paying the above to any person but myself, or my order; and likewise to forewarn any person from receiving the same. HOLT RICHESON.

N. B. Any person sending the said note to me in *King William* county, shall be sufficiently rewarded by H. R.

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